# Contributiones ad Dendrologiam Nipponiæ Australis (IV)*

S. HATUSIMA

初島住彥： 日本南方木本植物資料（其四）

33) **Evodia Awadan** *Lepta-Trifoliolatæ*) HATUSIMA, sp. nov.

Syn. *Evodia triphylla* (non DC.) HEMSLEY in Journ. Linn. Soc. **23** (1886) 104, pro parte-ITO et MATUMURA, Tent. Fl. Lutch. (1899) 86-HAYATA, Icon. Pl. Formos. **1** (1911) 118, pro parte.

Frutex 4-5 metralis Rami cinerascentes valde rugosi glabri, ramulis subtetragonis cinereo-viridescentibus glabris 3-4 mm crassis. Folia opposita trifoliolata, foliolis obovato-oblanceolatis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis chartaceis vel chartaceo-coriaceis glaberrimis apice cuspidatis ad summum obtusis basi cuneatis margine integerrimis vulgo 8-9 cm longis 3-4 cm latis, petiolulis 0.5-1 cm longis, petiolis 2-4 cm longis 1.5 mm crassis. Flores ignoti. Inflorescentia fructifera 3-5 cm longa paniculata glaberrima, pedicellis 2-3 mm longis 0.7 mm latis. Fructus plerumque 4-carpellaris, carpellis oblique obovatis circ. 5 mm longis supra rugosissimis sed glabris. Semina obovato-ellipsoidea basi apiculata circ. 5 mm longa 3 mm lata nitida nigerrima.

Nom. Nipp. *Awadan.*

Hab. Liukiu: insl. Okinawa (Z. TASIRO, Jan. 1, 1924, fr. Typus). ibid. (KANEHIRA, Jan. 3, 1934, fr.), insl. Iriomote (KANEHIRA, Dec. 30, 1933).

The present species has been commixted with *E. pteleæfolia* MERR, a common *Evodia* in Formosa, but easily distinguished by its much stouter pale gray colored branchlets, much thicker obovate-oblanceolate leaflets with cuspidate apex, and in the much stouter inflorescences with much larger capsules and seeds. This is also closely allied to *E. Nishimuræ* KOIDZ. from the Bonins, which has much thicker coriaceous leaflets with rounded apex, densely pubescent inflorescence and capsules.

* Continued from Vol. XIII, no. 9, 681.

This species is fairly common in Liukiu Archipelago and its vernacular name is " Awadan".

34) **Cordia dichotoma** FORSTER f., Prodr. (1786) 18–MERRILL, Enum. Philip. Fl. Pl. **3** (1923) 373–KANEHIRA, Formos. Trees rev. ed. (1936) 633, fig. 590.

Syn. *Cordia Myxa* (non L.) MATUMURA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **12** (1898) 83

*Ehretia ovalifolia* WIGHT var. *liukiuensis* MATUMURA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **15** (1901) 57, syn. nov.

Nom. Nipp. *Kakiba-tisyanoki Inu-zisya, Ryukyu-tisyanoki.*

Hab. Kiusiu: insl. Amamiôsima (leg. Z. TASIRO, Mart. 3, 1924, st.) Liukiu: insl. Okinawa, Hizikawa prope Kunigami (leg. ? Maio 1923, fr.)

Distr. Formosa, China aust., Philippin, India, Malaya, Australia.

35) **Textoria trifida** (THUNB.) NAKAI ex HONDA, Zingû-Sintino-Syokubututyôsa (1927) 34.

Syn. *Acer trifidum* THUNBERG, Fl. Jap. (1784) 163.

*Gilibertia trifida* MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **15** (1901) 91.

*Dendropanax trifidum* MAKINO, l.c. pro syn.

*Gilibertia amamiensis* MASAMUNE in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. **25** (1935) 250, syn. nov.

*Gilibertia amamiensis* var. *okinawensis* MASAMUNE, l.c., syn. nov.

Nom. Nipp. *Kakuremino.*

Distr. Honsyu, Sikoku, Kiusiu, Liukiu.

36) **Textoria iriomotensis** (MASAMUNE) HATUSIMA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Gilibertia iriomotensis* MASAMUNE, l.c.

Nom. Nipp. *Iriomote-kakuremino.*

Distr. endemica.

37) **Damnacanthus lutchuensis** (KOIDZUMI) HATUSIMA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Tetraplasia lutchuensis* KOIDZUMI in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **3** (1934) 161.

Nom. Nipp. *Okinawa-zyuzunenoki.*

Hab. Liukiu.

38) **Diospyros japonica** SIEBOLD et ZUCCARINI in Abhand. Akad. Munch. **4**, 3 (1846) 136– MIQUEL, Prol. Fl. Jap. (1866–67) 280.

Syn. *Diospyros Kaki* β THUNBERG, Fl. Jap. (1784) 159.

*Diospyros Kaki* LINNÆUS γ *glabra* A. P. DE CANDOLLE, Prodr. **8** (1844) 229.

*Diospyros microcarpa* SIEBOLD in Ann. Soc. Hoit. Pays-Bas. (1844) 28, non SPANHOGE.

*Diospyros Lotus* FRANCHET et SAVATIER, Enum. P.. Jap. **1** (1875) 306, non LINN.

*Diospyros Lotus* var. *glabra* MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **26** (1911) 396– NAKAI, Trees & Shrubs Jap. ed. 2 (1927) 302.

*Diospyros Kuroiwai* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35** (1921) 136, syn. nov.

Nom. Nipp. *Mamegaki, Ryûkyû-mamegaki.*

Distr. Liukiu, Kiusiu, Sikoku, Honsyu (Prov. Kii).

This persimmon is undoubtedly indigenous to Japan and so often has been confused with *D. Lotus* which is indigenous to southwestern China and western Asia. However, the Japanese species is readily distinguished by its generally much larger broadly oblong leaves with broadly cuneate or rounded base, which are glabrous or nearly glabrous even when unfolding, and more glaucous beneath, and by the much longer petioles (usually 1.5–2 cm long).

This wild persimmon is fairly common at low altitudes in the warmer parts of Japan, such as northern Liukiu, Kiusiu, Sikoku and Honsyu (Province of Kii) where it is chiefly confined to the valley and grows with evergreen broad-leaved trees, and attaining to the hight of 20–30 meters, usually about 60 cm in diameter. The globose fruit as it ripens changes to yellow and finally to purpulish black, rich in tannin and very astringent.

So far as leaves are concerned, this persimmon is more nearer to *D. virginiana* L. than *D. Lotus* L. The three species above mentioned are distinguished as follows.

A. Petioles 1–1.5 cm long; leaves oblong usually broadly cuneate at base, densely pubescent beneath when young; ♀ flowers 5–8 mm long..................................................... *D. Lotus*

AA. Petioles 1.5–2.5 cm long; leaves elliptic or ovate-elliptic usually broadly cuneate or rounded at base, nearly glabrous even when young.

B. Leaves very glaucous and nearly glabrous beneath when young; ♀ flowers about 1 cm long: fruits 1.5–2 cm across .............. *D. japonica.*

BB. Leaves paler and pubescent beneath when young; ♀ flowers 1.5 cm long; fruits 2–3.5 cm across.................. *D. virginiana*

39) **Hugeria sinica** F. MAEKAWA in Tokyo Bot. Mag. **47** (1933) 615.

var. **lasiostemon** (HAYATA) HATUSIMA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Vaccinium japonicum* var. *lasiostemon* HAYATA in Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo **30**-1 (1911) 449.

*Hugeria lasiostemon* F. MAEKAWA, l. c. p. 617.

Nom. Nipp. *Randai-akusiba.*

Hab. Formosa.

40) **Rubus Tuyamae** HATUSIMA, nom. nov.

Syn. *Rubus pacificus* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **37** (1923) 3, non *Rubus pacificus* HANCE in Journ. Bot. **12** (1874) 259.

Nom. Nipp. *Iwôtô-kiitigo.*

Habit. Bonin.

41) **Rubus toyorensis** KOIDZUMI in Act. Phyt. Geobot. **6** (1937) 64.

Syn. *Rubus sacrosanctus* HATSUSIMA in Journ. Jap. Bot. **13** (1937) 676, syn. nov.

Nom. Nipp. *Toyora-kusaitigo, Oni-kusaitigo.*

Hab. Honsyu (Prov. Nagato), Kiusiu (Prov. Tikuzen, Prov. Satuma).

42) **Ophiorrhiza kotoensis** HATUSIMA, nom. nov.

Syn. *Ophiorrhiza parviflora* HAYATA, Icon. Pl. Formos, **2** (1912) 90, non *Ophiorrhiza parviflora* REINWARDT ex KORTHALS in Nederl. Kuruidk. Arch.

**2**, 2 (1851) 127.

Nom. Nipp. *Kôtô-inamori.*

Hab. Formosa : insl. Botel Tobago, Taitô.

43) **Meliosma squamulata** HANCE in Journ. Bot. (1876) 364-HAYATA, Icon. Pl. Formos. 1 (1911) 161-KANEHIRA. Formos. Trees rev. ed. (1936) 418, fig 373.

Syn. *Meliosma lutchuensis* KOIDZUMI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **38** (1914) 563, syn. nov.

Nom. Nipp. *Nanban-awabuki, Kusunoki-modoki.*

Distr. Liukiu, Formosa, China aust.

44) **Sycopsis formosana** (KANEHIRA) KANEHIRA et HATUSIMA, comb. nov.

Syn. *Distylium racemosum* (non S. et Z.) MATUMURA et HAYATA, Enum. Pl. Formos. (1906) 136-HAYATA, Icon. Pl. Formos. **2** (1912) 14.

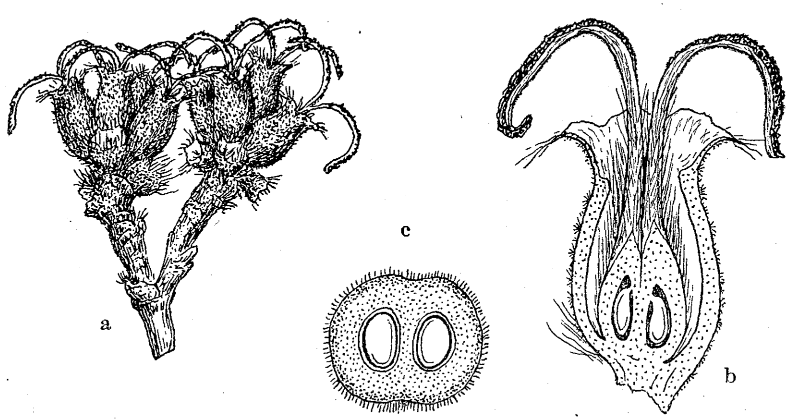



Fig. 1. *Sycopsis formosana* KANEHIRA et HATUSIMA (×3).
a) A branch with ♀ flowers. b) A flower in vertical section (× 15).
c) Transverse section of an ovary (×10).

*Distylium formosanum* KANEHIRA, Anat. Char. & Ident. Formos. Pl. (1906) 136, nom. nud. et Formos. Trees rev. ed. (1936) 253, fig. 198, nom. seminud.

Arbor 15-20 metralis 80-100 cm in diameter. Ramuli hornotini initio fusco-lepidoti et lenticellati, mox glabrescens, annotini cinereo-brunnei vix lenticel-

lati. Folia coriacea persistentia oblonga val oblongo-oblanceolata acuminata vel caudato-acuminata, basi cuneata, margine integra vel supra medium remote serrulata, dentibus fere ad mucronem reductatis, 6–10 cm longa 2–3 cm lata supra glabra costa media impressa subtus sparse fusco-lepidota nervis utrinsecus nervis 5–6 ascendentibus anastomosantibus ut costa media subtus elevatissimis; petioli validi 0.8–1.5 cm longi fusco-lepidoti. Flores ♀ in glomerulos racemosve breve axillares conferti pauciflori (vulgo 8) circ. 1 cm longi bracteati, bracteis cucullatus flores tegentibus extus ferrugineo-tomentosis 5–8 mm longis; calycis semisuperi tubus urceolatus ovarium arcte cingens circ. 3 mm longus 2 mm latus extus cinereo-tomentosus, limbus 4–lobus late ovatus, fauce squamis minutis pilosis; ovarium 2–loculare, stili 2 subulati basi fauce calycis cincti 2–3 mm longi; Capsula sublignosa ovoidea 2–cuspidata apice 2–valvis extus fusco-tomentosa circ. 8 mm longa; semina ellipsoidea circ. 5 mm longa testa ossea cinerea nitida.

Nom. Nipp. *Taiwan-isunoki.*

Hab. Formosa: mt. Nôkôsan alt. 2700 m (leg. H. MATUDA, Aug. 7, 1919, fr. Typus); Syakayatin, Prov. Sintiku (leg. KANEHIRA, Dec. 23. 1927, st.); inter Kiraikei et Asahi (leg. MATUDA, Aug. 4, 1919, fr.); mt. Taiheizan (leg. OHWI, Maio 1933, fl. ♀); Taroko, Prov. Karenkôtyô (leg. OHWI, Aprili 1933, fl. ♀ Typus).

This interesting tree is most nearly related to *S. sinensis* OLIV. from western Hupeh, but differs in its narrower oblong leaves with acuminate apex, its very short sepals with ciliate margin, and in the larger size of the trunk often attaining up to about 1 m in diameter.

45) **Rhus orientalis** SCHNEIDER, Illus. Handb. Laubholzk. II (1907)–REHDER et WILSON in SARGENT, Pl. Wils. **2** (1914) 179.

Syn. *Rhus intermedia* HAYATA in Journ. Coll. Sci. Tokyo **25**, art. 19 (1908) 73–Icon. Pl. Formos. **1** (1911) 162–KANEHIRA, Formos. Trees rev. ed. (1936) 365.

Nom. Nipp. *Taiwan-tutaurusi.*

Distr. Formosa, China (Hupeh et Szech'uan). *(to be continued)*

## Corrections

**Frangula crenata** var. **austrosinensis** (HATUSIMA) HATUSIMA, comb. nov.—*Frangula austrosinensis* HATUSIMA in Journ. Jap. Bot. XII (1936) 877.

Read "Fig. 1. *Psychotria liukiuensis*" instead of "Fig. 2 *Clerodendron Ohwii* KANEHIRA et HATUSIMA" in Journ. Jap. Bot. **13** (1937) 678.

Read "Fig. 2 *Clerodendron Ohwii*" instead of "Fig. 1 *Psychotria liukiuensis* HATUSIMA," l.c. p. 675.

## 摘　要

33) あわだん　琉球列島ニ產スル本種ハ從來臺灣產ノモノト混同サレテキタガ明カナ別種デアル。卽チ小枝ハ太ク、灰白色デ褐色トナラザル事、小葉ハ幅廣ク、且ツ厚ク先端ハ短ク光リ、花序ハ丈夫デ蒴及種子モ遙カニ大キイノデ區別出來ル。小笠原產ノむにんあわだんニモ似テキルガ彼デハ小葉ハ更ニ革質デ、先端ハ圓頭、花序及蒴ノ外面ニ密毛ヲ有スルノデ直ニ區別ガ出來ル。あわだんナル名稱ハ琉球產ニ最初付ケラレタモノデアルカラ、あわだんナル和名ハ琉球產ニ殘シ、臺灣產ニハ新ニあわだんもどきナル和名ヲ用ヒタラドウカト考ヘル。

34) かきばちしやのき、いぬじしや、りうきうちしやのき　從來りうきうちしやのきト呼バレテキタ *Ehretia ovata* var *liukiuensis* MATUMURA ナル植物ハ臺灣、比島、印度等ニモ分布スル上記ノかきばちしやのきデアル。名前ハちしやのきデモ屬ハ異ツテ居ル。卽チちしやのき類デハ柱頭2裂スルガ本屬ノモノハ4裂スルカラスグ區別出來ル。

35) あまみかくれみの及同種ノ變種おきなはかくれみのハかくれみのト區別スル必要ハナイト考ヘル。原記載ニテハかくれみのトノ區別點ハ何モ擧ゲテナイガ、記載カラ考ヘルト葉ガ少シ大イ樣ニ見エルガ筆者ノ見タル同島產ノモノハ內地產ト何等異ツテキナイ。

36) いりおもてかくれみの　本種ニ就テハ筆者ハ果實ノアル標本ヲ見テキルガ原記載ト完全ニ一致シテキルノデ同一物ト考ヘテ居ル。本種モ他種トノ區別點ハ擧ゲテナイガ筆者ノ見ル處デハかくれみのニ最モ近ク、異點ハ總花梗及花梗ガ稍短カク、果實ハ稍々小サク球形ニ近イ點ニアル樣デアル。然シ內地產ノかくれみのモ老木ニナルト往々カヽル樣子ヲ呈スルモノガアルカラ、西表島產ノモノガ生育ノ良好ナ若木デモカヽル特性ヲ現ハスモノカドウカハ、花ノ觀察ト共ニ將來ニ俟ツ可キモノト考ヘル。然シ此處ニハ暫時獨立種說ニ從フ事ニスルガ學名ハ次ノ理由デ變更スル必要ガアル。元來 *Gilibertia* ナル屬ハ他ノ植物ニ付ケラレタ *Gilibertia* J. G. GMELIN (1791) ナル *homonym* ガアルノデ使用出來ナイ。從ツテかくれみのノ屬名トシテハ次ニ古イ *Dendropanax* ナル屬ヲ使用スル人モアルガ (REHDER 氏等)、本屬ハ既ニ中井博士モ指摘サレタ樣ニ中米方面ノ產デ

東亜ノかくれみのトハ一寸似テキルガ大分趣キヲ異ニシテヰル。ムシロきづた屬ニ近イ感ジガスルモノデ、花序ノ差異以外ニかくれみのノ如ク三大脈ナク多クノ側脈ガ平行ニ多數ニ走ツテ居ル點デモ容易ニ區別サレルノデアル。從ツテ筆者ハ東亜産ニハ MIQUEL ガ節トシテ用ヒタ *Textoria* ヲ屬ニ引上ゲタ *Textoria* NAKAI ヲ使用スル事ニ賛意ヲ表スルノデアル。然シ屬ヲ大キク見レバ *Dendropanax iriomotense* (MASAMUNE) HATUSIMA デモ良イ事ニナル。

37) おきなはじゅずねのき　筆者ハ *Tetraplasia* ナル屬ハ只今ノ處一屬一種ト考ヘル。從ツテ本種モありどうし屬ト考ヘテ居ル。

38) まめがき本種ハ從來しなのが (*D. Lotus* L.) ノ變種ト考ヘラレテキタガ筆者ハ獨立種ト見做ス方ガ宜イト考ヘテキル。元來しなのがきハ支那中部及北部、小亜細亜、ぺるしや等ノ産デ朝鮮ニモ自生ガアルト云ハレテ居ル。我國デハ本州北中部ニ植栽サレ自生ハ知ラレテキナイ。本種ノ無毛型ト考ヘラレルまめがきハ前者ト反對ニ暖地性ノ柿デ我國ニハ紀州、四國、九州等ニ知ラレテキタガ、筆者ハ琉球ノりうきうまめがきヲ精檢ノ結果まめがき其物ト同一物トノ結論ニ達シタ。まめがきトしなのがきノ區別點トシテハ葉ノ裏面ニ於ケル毛ノ多少ノミガ重視サレテキタガ、ソノ外ニまめがきハ葉ガ一般ニ廣幅ク且ツ大キク莖脚ハ稍々廣キ楔形又ハ圓形トナリ、裏面ハ著シク粉白デ葉柄ガ一般ニ大分長イ等ノ點モ著シイ區別點テアル。葉ノ大キイ事、葉柄ノ長イ事デハしなのがきヨリモ寧ロ北米産ノ *D. virginiana* L. ニ近イ。學名トシテハ *D. microcarpa* SIEB. ガ一番古イガソレヨリ以前ニ *D. microcarpa* SPANHOGE ナル名前ガアルノデ使用出來ナイ。從ツテ次ニ古イ *D. japonica* S. et Z ガ宜イト考ヘルガ若シ之モイカントスレバ *D. Kuroiwai* NAKAI ガ物ヲ云フ事ニナラウ。

39) らんだいあくしば　本種ハ支那産ノたうあくしばニ比シ全株無毛ナル事、葉ガ稍々狹イ點ニテ獨立種トシテ區別セラレタガ、筆者ノ見ル處デハ臺灣産モ開花時ハ小枝、葉柄、葉裏ノ中肋ノ下半部ニ先端ノ曲ツタ白イ毛ガ相當見ラレルシ、花梗ノ下部ニアル大キナ托葉ハ支那産ソツクリデアルカラ支那産ノ毛ノ少イ一型ト見タ方ガ穩當ノ樣ニ思ハレル。

40) いわうとうきいちご　之ハ既ニ南支那産ニ同一名ガアルノデ變更シタ。種名ハ小笠原ノ植物研究者津山尙氏ニチナンダ。

41) 筆者ガ以前發表シタおにくさいちごハ小泉博士ノとよらくさいちごト同一物ナル事ガ判ツタ。かぢいちごトくさいちごノ雜種ト考ヘル。

42) こうとういなもり　本種モ既ニ同一名ガせいろん島産ノ植物ニ付ケテアルノデ變更シタ。

43) 琉球産ノくすのきもどきハ南支那及臺灣ニ産スルなんばんあはぶきト區別スル必要ハ無イト考ヘル。

44) たいわんいすのき　本種ハ最初花ガ判ツテキナカツタノデいすのきノ類ト考ヘラ

レテキタガ今回花ノアル標本ヲ見ル事ガ出來タノデ注意シテ見ルト花ノ構造ガ全ク異ナリ我國ニハ初メテノ Sycopsis ト云フ屬デアル事ガ判ツタ。本屬ガ雌雄異株ノ灌木又ハ喬木デ花序ハ短カイ穗狀花序ヲナシ、花ハ花瓣ヲ缺キ、蕚ハ壺狀ヲナシ、此ノ壺狀ノ蕚筒ガ褐毛ヲ密布スル果實ノ下部ニ最後迄殘存スルノガ特徴トナツテ居ル。葉 樣子及花序ノ短イ事ハいすのき類ヨリモながばまんさく (*Eustigma*) ノ類ニ近イ。シカシ雌雄異樣ナル事。花瓣ヲ缺グ事デ容易ニ區別出來ル。*Sycopsis* ノ屬ハ支那西南部及かしあ地方ニ 7 種知ラレ、ソノ中 6 種迄ハ支那ニ產スル。ソノ中デ臺灣產ニ最モ近イノハ湖北省西部ニ普通ナ *T. sinensis* Oliver デアルガ、本種トハ葉ノ幅ガ稍狹ク先端ガ細長ク光ル事、蕚ノ裂片ハ 4〜5 倍モ短イノデ直ニ區別出來ル。又支那產ハ小喬木デアルガ臺灣產ハ直徑 1 m ニモ達スル大喬木デ本屬中最モ大木トナルモノデアラウ。未ダ雄花ヲ見ナイガ雄蕊ハ 8 本位デナイカト考ヘテ居ル。

45) たいわんつたうるし 本種ハ我國デハ一般ニ *Rhus intermedia* Hayata ナル學名ガ使用サレテキルガ一年前ニ發表セラレタ支那產ト同一物デアル。支那產デハ湖北省西部及四川省ノ西部等ニ知ラレテ居ル。

# Mikrochemischer Nachweis der Flechtenstoffe.

## VI. Mitteilung.

Von Y. Asahina

朝比奈泰彥: 地衣成分ノ顯微化學的證明法 (其六)

### Spezieller Teil.

### III. Nachweis der Flechtenstoffe, die durch Chlorkalk nicht gerötet werden (Fortsetzung).[1]

Y. Asahina und M. Mituno.

#### 13. Sekikasäure ($C_{22}H_{26}O_8$)

Dieses Depsid[2] wurde bisher nur in einigen *Ramalina*-Arten aufgefunden.

[1] Diese Zeitschr. **14**, 39 (1938). [2] Berichte d. deutsch. Chem. Gesell., **66**, 30 (1933).